PSEG LONG ISLAND LLC

On Behalf of and as Agent for

the LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY f/k/a LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY d/b/a LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

Commercial Avenue Equipment Project

Case 25-T-0241

Terminal

Environmental Management and Construction Plan

APPENDIX G

Dewatering Plan

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Dewatering Plan was developed to support activities associated with the construction of the Commercial Avenue Terminal (Terminal), for the Commercial Avenue Equipment Project (Project). The Dewatering Plan describes the general approach to temporary dewatering operations for the Project and includes procedures for discharging or handling, treating, and disposing of water generated from dewatering operations to reduce the potential for discharges of pollutants into wetlands, streams, or waterbodies. The procedures may vary based on specific field conditions, but it is intended that the general procedures described herein will be implemented during construction. This Dewatering Plan is consistent with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (November 2016).

2 PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

This section includes information about the Project scope of work, location, proximal land use, topography, and proximal water resources. This information establishes the context for identifying potential pollutant sources and selecting appropriate procedures and best management practices (BMPs).

2.1 Project Description

New equipment to be installed at the Terminal includes two sets of three, single phase air-core reactors that will serve to regulate Lines 138-463 and 138-462. This EM&CP covers the construction of the Terminal; it does not include interconnection to the existing transmission lines. Excavation will occur on the Terminal to grade and install equipment foundations, and along the roadway to install permanent access. The maximum anticipated foundation depth is 28 feet.

No wetlands, streams, or other waterbodies were delineated within or within proximity of the Limits of Disturbance (LOD) for the Project.

2.2 Groundwater

The online United States Geological Survey (USGS) Long Island Depth to Water and Hydrologic Conditions Viewer[1]indicates that the depth to groundwater in the Project area ranged from 18 to 29 feet below ground surface between 2006 and 2016.

A Geotechnical Investigation Report, dated May 5, 2026, was prepared for the Project by POZ Engineering & Environmental Consulting, P.C. (See Appendix N – Soil, Sediment, and Stone Handling Plan.) As described in the report, groundwater was not encountered at depths of 15 feet below grade during the advancement of two geotechnical borings at the Terminal location. More recent subsurface information from a geotechnical investigation completed in March 2026 advanced two additional borings (BH-2E and BH-4E) to 52 feet and recorded groundwater at 27.42 feet below grade. Laboratory moisture contents from BH-4R ranged from 2.9% to 28.2%, with higher values at greater depths, consistent with increasing saturation near the groundwater table. Subsurface soils consisted predominantly of poorly graded sands and sand-gravel mixtures, which are relatively permeable and may allow perched water or stormwater to accumulate in shallow excavations even when true groundwater is not encountered.

The deepest excavation required for the Project is anticipated to be 28 feet deep. If groundwater inflow occurs, it will be managed in accordance with this Dewatering Plan.

[1] Accessed March 17, 2026: https://ny.water.usgs.gov/maps/li-dtw/. Available data includes conditions measured by USGS between 2006-2016.

3 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Excavation and any potential dewatering activities would be limited to public roadways and within the boundaries of utility-owned parcels. Based on this, the following primary potential pollutant sources are identified as having the potential to impact dewatering activities:

a. Suspended sediment mobilized within excavations from physical disturbance and infiltration of groundwater.

b. Sediments (or fugitive dust) mobilized from excavation, grading and soil/fill stockpiling activities or vehicle tracking.

c. Existing roadway pollutants (e.g., sediments, road salt/deicers, vehicular fluid residues) present in subgrade soils or the roadway surface.

d. Substation-related pollutants (e.g., sediments, petroleum residues) that could be present on gravel surfaces in substations.

e. Construction-related pollutant sources such as construction materials, construction debris and trash, and concrete washout.

f. Vehicular and construction equipment fluids (e.g., fuel, hydraulic oils, lubricants and antifreeze) associated with project-related construction vehicles/equipment.

4 PROCEDURES

Dewatering systems will be designed and implemented consistent with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control. Water resulting from dewatering operations or other construction-related activities shall be discharged into an approved dewatering device (e.g., temporary straw bale/silt fence barrier or filter bag). This dewatering device shall not be placed within wetlands or on stream banks. Additionally, water resulting from dewatering operations, equipment operations, or any other construction-related activity may not be discharged directly into any wetland or waterbody. Also see Appendix B – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for additional dewatering procedures.

Excavation and dewatering activities are expected to be limited to public roadways and within the boundaries of utility-owned parcels. Dewatering will generally be performed using portable pumps that draw through a suction line directly from an excavation and discharge through a flexible hose into a filter bag. Well point installation is not anticipated as part of the Project activities. If dewatering well points will be used on the Project, the system will be designed and implemented to meet these conditions, and (as required) an amendment to this Dewatering Plan will be prepared. An NYSDEC Long Island Well Point permit may also be required.

4.1 Pre-Dewatering Assessment

The Environmental Monitor will be notified by the site contractor(s) prior to the start of dewatering activities to visually assess water identified in excavations. The assessment will focus on obvious visual signs of contamination, including discoloration, odor, floating oil liquids, or debris on the surface of the water or soil in the excavation. Based on the Environmental Monitor's assessment:

a. If obvious signs of contamination are identified, the procedure in Subsection 4.2 (Contamination Suspected or Identified) will be implemented.

b. If no evidence of contamination is identified, the procedure in Subsection 4.3 (No Contamination Identified) will be implemented.

4.2 Contamination Suspected or Identified

If, based on the Environmental Monitor's assessment per Section 4.1, contaminated water is identified, the Certificate Holder will consult with NYSDEC regarding the need for site-specific groundwater sampling. Testing, treatment, sampling, and/or disposal practices will be established, as necessary.

If obvious signs of contamination are encountered in an excavation, the Environmental Monitor will contact PSEG Long Island Environmental Compliance to provide notification of the condition. Given the nature and size of the Project site, on-site water treatment systems may not be practicable; therefore, contaminated water may be pumped from excavations into a large-capacity portable tank (e.g., frac tank) or removed from the excavation using a vacuum truck. The containerized water will either be transported directly to an approved disposal facility or staged for testing before transport. Testing would involve collecting grab or composite water samples from the container for laboratory analysis. The laboratory parameters would be selected consistent with the requirements of the approved disposal facility.

See Appendix M – SPCC Plan for further contamination procedures.

4.3 No Contamination Identified

If, based on the Environmental Monitor's assessment per Section 4.1, there is no evidence of contamination, the following procedure(s) will be implemented:

a. Water with no obvious signs of contamination may be pumped through a dewatering filter bag to upland, pervious areas within the site and allowed to infiltrate without creating significant runoff, ponding or discharges to wetlands, waterbodies, or storm sewerage systems.

b. Where soil conditions are suitable (well-drained with a high rate of infiltration), water accumulating in excavations that has no obvious signs of contamination may be pumped through a dewatering filter bag to an upstream location within the site. The discharge will be directed to flow back to the work area, where it will be allowed to infiltrate into the excavation. This approach recirculates water rather than releasing it to the ground surface or other prohibited locations. The discharge and infiltration areas within the excavation will be monitored for excess ponding or the potential for uncontrolled runoff.

c. Where practicable, water with no obvious signs of contamination may be dewatered into municipal storm sewer inlets, provided the following conditions are met:

    i. All water is first discharged through a dewatering filter bag; and

    ii. Inlet protection suitable for the shape and type of inlet has been installed prior to dewatering; and

    iii. Treatment employed for the dewatering activity is adequately preventing the discharge of sediment-laden water into the storm sewer.

Storm drain filters will be installed at inlets in areas where dewatering activities may cause accidental discharge to the stormwater sewer system. If needed, temporary storage (such as a portable tank) may be used to manage pumped water prior to discharge.

4.4 Best Management Practices

Project dewatering activities will be conducted consistent with the procedures discussed in Sections 4.1 through 4.3, consistent with the Project's SWPPP, and in a manner that minimizes sediment mobilization (where practicable), prevents uncontrolled runoff, and prevents direct discharge into wetlands or waterbodies and existing storm sewerage systems. The additional BMPs listed below may be implemented during dewatering operations. BMPs will be periodically inspected and maintained in proper working condition daily or as needed. Project personnel may adjust the location and types of BMPs, including those not explicitly discussed in this plan:

a. At the discretion of the contractor, a dewatering pit may be constructed using straw bales and filter fabric to filter water prior to discharge, or a filter bag may be used.

b. Avoid pumping sediment-laden water from the excavation by installing an effective sump at the base of the excavation where the pump will be located. An effective sump would be gravel-lined and would allow infiltration, reducing or eliminating the need to discharge sediment-laden water from the excavation.